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The Land Purchase Bill for Ireland There is no doubt that a tremendous concession to the demand for agrarian reform is embodied in the Land Pur-chase bill, which was introduced on Wednesday, March 25, in the House of Commons by Mr. WINDHAM, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In most respects the measure carries out the programme which for some years has been advocated by Mr. T. W. RUSSELL, M. P., as well as by the United Irish League, and which was agreed upon at the conference of land-lords and tenants. In certain particulars, however, it fails to meet the wishes of the Irish Nationalists, and whether they will accept the bill in the present form depends upon the decision reached by the convention to be held in Dublin on April 14. Meanwhile, we note the main features of the project, bearing in

mind that for the details we must await

a copy of the text. Under preceding Land Purchase acts some nighty thousand Irish tenants have. with State aid, already bought their holdings. Mr. T. W. RUSSELL expressed the opinion two years ago that the remaining occupying tenants could be converted into peasant proprietors if the Government would advance to them about \$500,000,000 by way of purchase money. He pointed out at the same time that, as a matter of equity, the landlords should not be called upon to content themselves with the purchase money paid by the tenants, but should also receive a bonus, to be given outright by the State, and to be partially recouped by the resultant reduction in the cost of maintaining tranquillity and order in Ireland. He showed that the average rate of purchase in the open market two years ago was seventeen years of the rents fixed by the land commission courts for the second statutory term. He admitted that the landford, even with his lands unencumbered, would be a heavy loser by selling at such a price; and, as the incumbrances would have to be cleared off, his case would be a very hard one if the sale of his lands at such a rate were made compulsory. Mr. Russell even conceded that a price equivalent to twentyfive years' purchase of the judicial rents

would not pay the charges upon many

In the light of this forecast of what a Land Parchage bill ought to be, let us examine Mr. WINDHAM's measure. The proposal is that \$500,000,000 in cash, proourable by an issue of Government stock, shall be lent to occupying tenants for the purpose of enabling them to buy out their veers In addition, however, to the purchase money paid by the tenants to the landlords the latter will receive from the Government their respective shares-ranging, inversely to the size of the estate, from 5 to 15 per cent. of the purchase money of a bonus of \$60,000,000, to be distributed as a free gift from the Imperial exchequer. The effect of the bill, so far as the tenant is concerned, will be that he will pay less annually, in order to recoup the Government for the advance of the purchase money, than he is now paying in the form of judicish rent, while at the end of sixty-eight and a half years he will own the holding which he occupies. Until we see the details of the measure we are unable to compute exactly what the landlord will get, but, according to an estimate cabled from London, he will receive the equivalent of twenty-five to twentyeight years putchase. If this estimate be well founded the landlords will receive even more than their representatives asked for in the Dunra ven conference at Dublin.

The bill introduced by Mr. WYNDHAM does not make the sale of estates compulsory. This is one of the grounds on which Irish Nationalists hold that the measure needs to be amended in order to be rendered acceptable. Our own opinion is that, notwithstanding the absence of a provision for compulsion-which might endanger the bill in the House of Lorde the whole of the \$500,000,000 offered to the landlords is likely to be accepted. For this reason: they dare not allow the present state of things to continue eight years longer. According to the Land Act of 1881, rents are judicially readjusted every fifteen years. About eight years hence the second statutory term will have expired, and Irish tenants will be entitled to apply to have their repts fixed for a third time. Mr. T. W. RUSSELL pointed out two years ago that no Irish landlord could look forward with equanimity to such a transaction. The first and second revisions of rent by the land courts have resulted in an average reduction of 42 per cent. A third revision would be almost certain to result in widespread ruin, and no scheme of purchase could then alleviate matters for the landlords, because the purchase rate would be fixed by the third-period rents.

There is, obviously, a limit to the gratuity which the British taxpayers, already heavily burdened by the cost of the war in South Africa, would be willing to give in order to persuade Irish landlords to sell their estates, and thus solve the agrarian problem which lies at the root of Irish troubles. According to Mr. WYND-HAM, the limit has positively been reached in the \$60,000,000 now offered by way of bonus. Under the circumstances we are sary to make the hale of estates comry. It should prove quite as effectpulsory. It should prove up to coerce them, usi to bribe landlords as to coerce them, in view of the fact that a third revision

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of judicial rents is only eight years An objection sometimes raised against

any scheme of State-aided land purchase s that the agrarian revolution contem plated will only get rid of one race of landords to create another and a worse class. Such a result might well be apprehended, unless the principle involved in the revolution were that of occupying ownership. Mr. T. W. RUSSELL has admitted that no sane person would desire the compulsory abolition of Irish landlordism if he felt assured that the relation of landlord and tenant would again grow up. He held that a purchaser should, if he desired to leave, enjoy the right of selling his interest; but the incoming purchaser in such a case should be compelled to occupy and cultivate the land. Subdivision or subletting, it is conceded, would be intolerable. The Bright clauses of the Land Act of 1870 contain prohibitions of such proceedings, and succeeding purchase icts have taken precautions against subdivision or subletting during the period of repayment of the loan. We find that safeguards against a revival of the illmened relation of landlord and tenant are contained in the Wyndham bill, which provides that if a peasant proprietor ublets or subdivides his land, become bankrupt, dies, or leaves his land to more than one person, the Land Commission may order the whole of the land to be sold to an occupying purchaser.

We observe in conclusion that pains have been taken to minimize the legal costs of transfer in the interest of the peasant ourchaser. No stamps are to be required for conveyances, no registration fees to be charged, and the legal business connected with the proof of title is to be carried on by a cheaper process than that which now obtains.

A Pivotal Episcopal Election.

The trustees of the Episcopal General Theological Seminary in Chelsea Square are to meet in Easter week, or the week beginning with April 12, to elect a successor to the late Dean Hoffman, and very rarely in the history of that Church in America has a forthcoming event been awaited with more interest, even anxiety. No question now before the Episcopal Church, said the Churchman a few weeks ago, is of greater importance, and in the columns of that paper have been published many letters from both clergymen and laymen of distinction, in which the selection of a dean is treated in the same spirit.

The General Theological Seminary i Episcopal Church. It was established in 1817 by the General Convention, and it s still under the control of the whole Church. Every Bishop is entitled by his office to be one of its trustees, and one-half of the remaining fifty trustees are elected by the House of Deputies of the General Convention and the other half by dioceses. The institution is therefore peculiarly representative, and its tone, its ecclesiastical politics, is of profound concern to the whole Church and to every school of thought and theology and Churchmanship included

The seminary has had only three deans distinctively since its foundation, all of them classifiable as " High Church." The first was JOHN MURRAY FORBES, D. D. He had passed over, in 1849, from the landlords. To the repayment of ad- Episcopal to the Roman Catholic Church, rarely interfere with the general convances the tenants will have sixty-eight and there had won speedy theological duct of legitimate or mercantile S. T. D. by decree of Pope Prus IX.; but long run at that, actual values and the having returned to the Episcopal Church. and been restored to the exercise of its ministry in 1862, he was elected to the deanship in 1869, and held the office until 1872. The second dean was the present Bishop SEYMOUR of the Illinois diocese of Springfield, whose term was from 1875 to 1878. When he was first elected Bishop of Illinois, in succession to Bishop WHITEHOUSE, the General Convention of 1874, in session at New York, refused to confirm the election on the ground of his extreme "High Church " tendencies, but when he had been chosen again, four years later, he was consecrated in Trinity Church in New York, June, 1878. The third dean, article before the time com the late Dr. HOPPMAN, who died last June, was also of the "High Church type, but a discreet and moderate man. from the seminary, and under their influence and the influence of the faculty generally its tone has been "High." though of the clergy graduated from it there have been representatives of other schools of Churchmanship, but, probably, a minority only.

It is noteworthy that now some of the students of the seminary are expressing very decided opposition to the election of a distinctively High Churchman to the office, and are ready to make an appeal to the trustees for the selection of a man who is conservative and of practical ability as an educator and an administrator. This is in substantial accordance with a view which has been expressed by Bishop SATTRELEE of Washington, a graduate of the seminary, and by the Rev. Dr. BATTEN, the rector of St. Mark's Church. Not " a particular type of Churchmanship is essential. argued Dr. BATTEN, but a dean who is above all things else an educator; not of the knowledge which is antiquated, but the knowledge which abreast of this wonderful age;" not of the " modern theology, though the contributions of recent years are not to be disregarded;" " a man who is qualified to serve as a leader in theological education." Dr. WILLIAM S. BISHOP, a graduate of 1891, who is now a professor n the University of the South, would insist on "the requirement of scholarship;" on a man who is " ay courant with that which is at the same time freshest and most reliable in the work and the results of the contemporary theological movement;" "who in his own life has not held aloof from the currents of progressive thought and from the questions. ethical, social and religious, which

press upon us for solution." Those are expressions which have the tings of "Broad Churchmanship," hitherto pretty thoroughly excluded from the seminary. On the other side, the "High Church" party and the Eg-treme Rituriest party are active in their causes, though without less from them. I the country or upon the world with a

If a correspondent who wrote to us some time ago is to be taken as a representative of their desire, their favorite for dean is one of the Extreme Ritualist rectors of New York; but, probably, no such selection will be made. The recent vote in the British Parliament on the Church Discipline bill indicates that there is a strong and even intense Protestant reaction in England, brought about by the extremes to which sacerdotalism and sacramentarianism have been carried in the Anglican Church, and there are signs that the same spirit is aroused and is active in the Episcopal Church of America. If the election of a dean of the General Theological Seminary, which is to take place in the coming Easter week, had taken place five or ten years ago it would have passed, probably, without creating much of a stir, even if the traditional policy of putting in a dean representative of the " High party of the strictest mediæval school had been pursued; but now Protestantism and the party of the " modern theology " are deeply aroused and are taking the lead in the discussion.

It is true that this election will be of great importance as indicative of the spirit of the Episcopal Church at this time. The seminary is not diocesan, not representative of any single ecclesiastical party, but of the whole Church throughout the United States. Every party in theology and Churchmanship is concerned in it and in the influence exerted by it on the clergy and, through them, on the laity.

The Great Exchanges.

One of the most thoughtful magazine articles that have appeared for a long time is that upon " The Function of the Stock and Produce Exchanges," in the current number of the Atlantic Monthly. by Mr. Charles A. Conant. Mr. Conant was formerly a newspaper man of deserved repute in his profession and is now treasurer of the Morton Trust Company in this city. No man is better qualified than he to deal with the subject chosen.

What Mr. CONANT has done, most successfully, is to defend the great produce and security markets as they are established in our own and in all civilized countries from the charge so often brought against them of being simply gambling places, differing only by the extent of their operations from the gambling places against which the law raises its hand. He points out that it is possible, of course, for any man to use the functions of the Stock Exchange the one national school of divinity in the for a species of gambling, just as it is possible for him to make wagers upon the determination of any future event or to stake money in a thousand different ways on all the operations of life. The broad proposition is that it is the abuse and not the use of Stock Exchange facilities that is the evil thing.

It is often erroneously stated that in these markets delivery of the commodity bought and sold is in no way contemplated. Delivery always is contem plated in these markets, and if in the final upshot of the transaction the actual delivery does not occur it is because the creditor chooses to receive the balance due in money rather than go to the trouble of demanding and taking care of the commodity itself which he contracted to take.

" Corners " are rarely successful and laws of supply and demand tell upon stock and produce markets even more surely than they do in any other walk of business life, and the efforts to " hold the market " against these great forces invariably bring punishment upon those who have rashly attempted the feat. The so-called "short " seller of stocks and grain often suffers undue reproaches from people who have not reflected upon the exact nature of his operations and the service he performs in the community. In so far as any man having sold any article for delivery at a future time, thinking to make a profit on the transaction by buying the at a cheaper price than that at which he sold it, endeavors to make money out of the transaction by trying wrongfully All of the three deans were graduates to depress in the meantime the value of the property concerned, he is subject to the severest censure; but in nine cases out of ten the " short " sales of this character represent merely the judgment of those making them that stocks, or the various articles in question, are selling at too high a price according to all proper standards. His wishes as distinguished from his judgment are not disturbed, and the sales he makes tend to attract the attention of the public to the consideration of the question whether or not general and harmful vervaluation is not going on.

Mr. CONANT aptly defines the chief function of stock and produce exchanges as that of giving mobility to capital. The formation of corporations and the division of their ownership into transferable shares have become a necessity of modern life. A market where such shares can be readily bought and sold is therefore equally necessary. By such an institution information can be obtained by the public as in no other way as to the value of the securities dealt in Without the publicity afforded by the operations of the stock market and by the expression of the average judgment of thousands of people there afforded as to the true value of securities, the holder of corporation shares would be deprived of the highest expression of expert judgment regarding the worth of his

As these shares decline or advance in price, moreover, a test of the utility to the community of the various commeris directly afforded. They give the people the safest possible guide as to whether production or overproduction is taking place and as to what shrewd investors think about various proposed corporate achemes. Similarly, in the facilities they afford of gradually discounting the effect of future possibilities or probabilities, the security and produce markets are

sudden shock and spread them gradually over a long period of time. This useful function is performed, of course, by the produce exchanges, and the warning which they thus give the world of overproduction and over-consumption, or under-production and under-consump tion, of the great staples of food and clothing is an unmixed blessing. Produce exchanges also afford a form of insurance. A man who has contracts in the future which he must execute i unable to protect himself by buying and selling "futures" against fluctuations in values which might render the performance of his contract a matter of heavy financial loss to him. Likewise the existence of a great market in which the securities of a country may be deal in serves to regulate in the most direc and powerful way the money marke of the country. By means of the facilities of the stock market for placing money on "call" or for long periods of time at the command of this or that borrower, contraction and expansion in the rate for loans go on in a fixed and regular way and are not often subject to wide fluctuation. Without these facilities the commercial borrower would find himself now paying 4, now 8, now 6, now 10, per cent. for the funds he desired

Finally, the stock market, to use Mr CONANT'S very clear words, " determines the direction of production in the only way in which it can be safely determined under the modern industrial system of division of labor and production in anticipation of demand. * * * It is only through the mechanism of the money market and the stock exchange together that any real clue is afforded of the need for capital, either territorially or in different industries." The markets determine just how much is needed of every commodity that is bought and sold and what the chances of success are o new commercial enterprises. Some of the most talked of modern theories for doing away with the evils of the world are those of socialism; yet how superior is the stock market for all the purpose that have just been mentioned to any system of socialism that could be devised! Could any board of a hundred or a thousand men determine these great questions of production and consumption better than the automatic play of self-interest as it takes place on the stock or produce exchanges?

The New Building Scheme.

Mayor Low's plan for a new municipal building should not be rejected because of its eccentricity, but should be considered without prejudice. Briefly, it is to take three detached, irregular and by themselves comparatively useless patches of ground lying between Centre street Duane street and Park row as founda tion plots for one great building which for any other owner in the city would be impossible of construction. No other landlord, of course, would be permitted to build over the intersecting streets, as it is intended doing in this case, and it is this building over the street that is the key to the whole scheme. Nothing else could make these detached cuts of land available for the purpose in hand.

Ten million dollars would do the job here, whereas \$25,000,000 would be reguired for a municipal building on the Stewart block north of Chambers street along the City Hall Park.

there would meet the subway tracks now | pany, Coast Artillery, has thirteen different provided, the proposed tunnel connecting the Williamsburg Bridge with the He is ordnance officer, signal officer, Maiden lane tunnel, the Centre street cars and the Park row cars, surface and elevated, the tracks of the latter turning into the new building at their present levels, so that they might both run onto the present Brooklyn Bridge.

A scheme so complicated and irregular can scarcely be grandiose in its effect, but, if city building plans are to be considered at all, this is certainly worthy of consideration. Indirectly it would have an effect that would not be unwelcome. With a municipal building so deeply stamped with the mark of utilitarianism and, so to speak, tucked away to one side, the old City Hall would be freed of the danger of being subordinated to a rival more ambitious in site and character, and regain forever the civic and architectural importance that is rightly

The Fate of the Stage Irishman. The members of the Clan-na-Gael and the Ancient Order of Hibernians who egged the actors appearing in " McFadden's Row of Flats" in characters that caricatured the Irish race have set a precedent of deep concern to all play-goers. The Irish are by no means the only folks whose distinctive features have been utilized for fun-making on the stage in the exaggerated shapes re-

quired for dramatic effect. The German dialect of the theatre world is at least as old as the Irish brogue The Swedish dialect put into the mouths of serving maids and sailor men makes a long chapter of stage lingo. Italian hand-organ men are famous butts. Who has not seen the overdrawn stage Frenchman-the "frog-eater"? In how many plays have the Yankees been held up to ridicule? What of the thick and drawling Englishman who stalks as the chief form of humor on many histrionic boards? The Southern Brigadiers? The negro minstrels? The Jews? The types which have suffered in this manner at the hands of the comedy writers almost

fill the catalogue of humanity. With the Irish precedent to guide them, the caricatured races may be expected to rise in rebellion. The hired men of an hundred New England hills may be looked to for an excursion to the town hall or the op'ry house and an assault upon their mimic. The pushcart pediers of all the East Side will invade DAVE WARFIELD's playhouse and rush him from the scene. Visiting Britons will league themselves to mob the local stage Lord. We expect to read that all the police detectives in the community have egged that remarkable stage representation of one of their number who appears nightly in Mr. AUGUSTUS THOMAS'S OUTrent play. WERER and FIREDS will be swept from the boards by the German legions who marched before Prince Harry. Will the wealthy of the nation

neglect this cue from the Irish and refuse to egg JEBOME SYKES, who holds them nightly up to ridicule? And will the Bowery toughs and rounders see them selves made game of without dissent?

As we review the drama of the times the only subdivision of the population which is treated kindly by the playwrights are the parlor maids. Never was there a stage parlor maid untidy homely, or stupid. The stage cook may be a terror. The footman, or even the butler, may be grotesque in his majesty. But the maid is always the most graceful, the daintiest and most kissable character in the cast. If the Clan-na-Gael movement should spread to its logical dimensions, playwrights would be forced to rescue their leading actors from the wrath of an aroused populace by a defence line of pretty parlor maids; and that would violate art's sacred " unities."

We think we can understand the objections to the stage Irishman; but it is curious to see them raised now, long after the stoppage of the great flood of Irish immigration. Long ago when the Irish were pouring in here in thousands, fresh from their emerald home, and felt the clannishness of strangers instead of the assurance of prosperous full-blown citizens, they laughed at the stage Irishman with the rest, and never a sound of criticism was heard in the

"The tariff is the mother of trusts."-St. Paul Yes, on the same principle that woman is the mother of measles. A woman has children and children have measles.

The tariff is the mother of certain indus tries, and they, under the management commercial genius, are the mothers of cer-tain trusts. Kill the industries and you will kill the trusts, sure. All this can be found in all editions of that famous work the American Business Primer, first page.

We shall have to wait a few days for the result of the cable chess match between Oxford and Cambridge on one side and Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton on the other. The Americans, who had had the worst of the first day's fighting on Friday, braced up yesterday and tied their adversaries, with 2½ points won by each. One game was left unfinished, to be adjudicated on by PILLES BY, the America champion, who is now in London. The position is so intricate that he has asked for time to study it. On his decision de pends the result of the match.

The Hon. CONE JOHNSON of Tyler county Tex., rises with enormous enthusiasm

"There is one man from the West that our peop "There is one man from the West that our people think highly of, and if events so developed as to make him an available candidate, he would be supported in Texas with enormous enthusiasm. I refer to the Hon. W. J. Stonk of Missouri, the newly elected Senstor from that State, who, in point of ability, has no superior among the stateamen of either of the great parties."

Missouri has so many other Democratic statesmen that the chances of any one of them may be small, and Col. BILL PHELPS would find it hard to ratify WILLIAM JOEL. Still, as a statesman who, according to the Colonel, " sucks the eggs but hides the shells," Mr. STONE may be regarded as a satisfactory provisional candidate; and why shouldn't the Hon. CONB JOHNSON be put nally with him? STONE and COME; here's Den ocratic harmony for you.

Further investigation makes it appear that Lieut. . THORNTON, First Company, Coast Artillery, whose possible preëmi as a Pooh-bah we celebrated recently, is only second in his class. Mr. THORNTON fills eight positions at Fort De Soto, Florida, At the point under consideration, also, Lieut. CHARLES C. BURT, Eightieth Comrange officer, engineer officer, and summary court officer, officer in charge of post schools officer in charge of post gardens, and officer in charge of athletics; he is also assistant to the Quartermaster and Commissary, post adjutant, librarian, and post treasurer; all this at Fort Schuyler. It is while resting from the duties of these positions that Mr. BURT serves with his company.

Liquer Blackmall.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Stoots Zeitung of to-day says that a "liberal enforcement of the excise law by Mayor Low would at once stop the collection of blackmail by the police. This conclusion is in striking contrast to the editorial in to-day's Sux on contrast to the editorial in to-day's Sun on "Mayor Low's New Departure." which helds that a "liberal enforcement" of the excise law is an unequalled stimulus to blackmail.

Experience in the past has shown that a so-called liberal enforcement of the excise law gives the police a wide range to use its power to discriminate. It is this discretionary power to enforce or not to enforce the law which is at the bottom of all the blackmail paid by the liquor dealers of this city.

NEW YOKE, March 28.

McFadden's Egging.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The Irishmen who attended an uptown theatre last night and showed their disapproval of the performance by throwing rotten eggs the performance by throwing rotten eggs at the players must realize this morning they made a serious mistake. The American public will not tolerate outbreaks of this kind, no matter who the disturbers are. Inasmuch as they disapproved of the caricature of Irishmen we can sympathize with them, but when they come to take action of this kind they infringe on the rights of others. NEW YORK, March 28.

For Arresting the Parents. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: To-day you report that an eighteen months-old child was run over by a horse car and the driver arrested. I often see that small children are run over in the street and drivers arrested. This is all wrong. The parents should be arrested and punished for allowing their small children to play in the streets unattended, and not the poor drivers, who are rarely to blame. No one seems to take their part. NEW YORE, March 28. ADDISON TROMAS.

The Cup Roce-The Muse Starts. There is weight in the wind as it builties the bay,

There is weight in the wind as it bulles use.

There are caps on the curling tide;

There's a smile in the swiri of Reliance girl

As she buries her long smooth side.

Away and away, down the bristling bay,

Like a guil on the wing she apins;

While the skipper's smiles may be measu

Then here's to Reliance, fair maid of the sea May luck never leave her wherever she be. And here's to her skipper, and here's to her crew; And may never a craft heave a stern in their view. There is life in the loss as to leeward she beels

And amashes the choppy seas; And the pace she'll set is a "get up and get" is a joily good whole-sail breeze. O, it shakes your liver to look at her quiver. And bend to a heavy flaw, Then away on her course, like a blooded borse, And so light as a way of straw.

use the sparkle of joy in the lass's leaps
As she bounds from creat to creat:
And the grace of her now as she bows her mast
To the believing wind's beheat.
Hear the inugh of pride as she bares her side
To the wild waves' rise and fall;
See her savey play as she dashes the spray
Over shipper and crew and all.

DEAN FARRARS "HELL" His Views Described as the Greatest

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One would imagine that the most momentous question of the ultimate destiny of the human race after death would be allabsorbing with teachers and pres But there is no subject which is so designedly ignored in the pulpit and so persistently ridiculed in the world as this question whether there is a hell of torment or not.

In the spring of 1885 I purchased a copy
of the revised English translation of the

Old Testament, just published, and inddentally I bought a copy of the London Punch. The leading cartoon of this humorous publication represented two stores. Over the door of one was "Sheol" and over the other "Hell." And on the latter door was inscribed "Now closed." This cartoon was intended to draw attention to the fact that the translators of the revised edition of the Old Testament had retained the Hebrew "Sheol," and had not rendered it "Hell," as in the authorized version Now, it is evident that the late lamented Dean Farrar has been credited with an absolute unbelief in hell as a place of future nishment. On the contrary, Dean Farrar lways asserted that his views had been nisunderstood alike by friends and opponents, and he gives this as a reason why he printed and published his five sermons preached in Westminster Abbey on Eternal Hope."

In his preface to this volume of sermons he discusses with very great reverence the four prevalent views of eschatology: "Universalism" or the final restitution of all hings, as advocated by the Rev. Andrews Jukes, the eminent author of works on the "Types" and "Offerings" of Scripture; "Conditional Immortality," as propounded by the Rev. E. White; "Purgatory," as formulated by the Roman Church, and "The Common View" of modern Puri-

So far from Dr. Farrar encouraging unbelief he deals with the whole subject in a very reverent and scholarly manner. He treats it as a man fully conscious of his enormous responsibility, and he says he could not accept any one of these four views of hell for the following reasons:

The dogma of "Universalism" he did not find clearly revealed in Holy Scripture, and he rejected it because it is impor to estimate the hardening effect of an obsti-nate persistence in evil and of the power of the human will to resist the law and reject the love of God. The theory of "Conditional Immortality" he could not accept because it rejects that instinctive belief which has been found in almost every age and every race of mankind, and because it seems to leave us the ghastly conclusion that God will raise the wicked

conclusion that God will raise the wicked from the dead merely that they may be tormented and then destroyed. The Roman doctrine of "Purgatory," even with the modifications of the Eastern Church, he rejected on the ground that he held it to be connected with the abuses of indulgences, pardons, works of supererogation and purchasable masses for the dead.

"The Common View" of hell as frequently stated by such preachers as the late Mr. Spurgeon and the late Dr. Talmage, Dr. Farrar considered to be absolutely contrary to both the teachings of Holy Scripture and the early teachings of the Church.

It has been said that Farrar did not believe in hell, and I have not seen a single notice of the late dean in any secular paper in which this statement has not been implied. Now, Dr. Farrar was very sensitive on this point. In his preface to his sermons he writes:

Now, Dr. Farrar was very sensitive on tappoint. In his preface to his sermons he writes:

"The statements which have been so frequently circulated in England and America that I have denied the existence of hell of, denounced the doctrine of eternal punishment, are merely ignorant perversions of what I have tried to teach."

Now, what are the views of the late Dr. Farrar's Simply that in the great unknown future there will be "Eternal Hope." Dr. Farrar's statements are so beautiful, both in modesty of expression and in cultured diction, that no apology need be made for a quotation of his very words. He writes in his preface to "Eternal Hope":

Restore the ancient belief in an inest up. Restore the ancient belief in an interme-

Restore the ancient belief in an intermediate state; correct the glaring and most unhappy mistranslations of our English Bible; judge the words of our blessed Lord by the most ordinary rules of honest and unprejudiced interpretation; abstain from pressing the literal acceptation of passages most obviously metaphorical; rive due weight to the countless passages of Scripture from Genesis to Revelations which speak of a love and a mercy and a triumph of long suffering over offended justice, which are to us irreconcilable with the belief that the unhappy race of God's children in this great family of man are all but universally doomed to engless torture, at the very thought of which the heart faints and is sick with horror; give to the reason and the conscience of man some voice in judging of a scheme which seems to outrage all that is neble and holiest within them; separate from the notions of hell the arbitrary fancies of human ignorance and human passion; accept the merciful epinion which the Church has always permitted, though she has not formally adopted them—that the fire of Gehenna is metapherical, that there is a possibility of future purification, that most men will at last be saved; of all stumbling blocks from the path of faith and added incomparably to cur leve of God and to the peace, the hope, the dignity and the happiness of human life.

Who can read these words without deep

such views as those which Dr. Farrar endeavored to propound.

How many Christian souls have closed their eyes in death with most terrible forebodings of endless misery. The poet Cowper, the disciple of Newton, the great evangelical preacher, died with the honest conviction that his soul was lost and that he was going to hell. Oliver Cromwell, the great Puritan Protector, was troubled with the same fear on his death bed. "Tell me," he said to his chaplain, "can a man who has been once in grace fall away and be lost for eternity?" No, "was the chaplain's reply. "Then," exclaimed the dying Protector, "I am asfe, for I know I was quee a saved soul. "Yet in the face of all these facts we find this stupendous question of per, the disciple of Newton, the great evangelical preacher, died with the honest conviction that his soul was lost and that he was going to hell. Oliver Cromwell, the great Puritan Protector, was troubled with the same fear on his death bed. "Tell me," he said to his chaplain, "can a man who has been once in grace fall away and be lost for eternity?" No, "was the chablain's reply. "Then," exclaimed the dying Protector, "I am safe, for I know I was once as awed soul." Yet in the face of all these facts we find this stupendous question of future punishment ignored by preachers, ridiculed in our comic papers and made the subject of wit in our theatres and in our social gatherings. And then when a man like Farrar attempts to explain the mystery he is branded as a "heretic," or suspected as "dangerous." The truth is that this devoat soul, this eminent scholar, this eloquent preacher in England's great. Abbey, did more to remove agonies from the minds of dying people then any other teacher professing Christianity within the memory of the present generation. May he rest in page, and may the perpetual shadow of the Almighty rest upon him.

New York, March 25.

B. D., Ozon.

American Absenthe.

From the Westsagton Evening Star.

Absenthe.

A Chess Player's Wife Approves.

To THE EURO-SIC. I notice an article in the second section of your sundy edition for your sundy edition for your clean. My view is quite different concerning cheas. My husband is and I am proud of that fact, for when he is at the chess table has in our own home instead of being the billiar partor, pool rooms and other resorts which it can be used to sun our sun that the heat that the first time that fact, for when he is at the chess table he is in our own home instead of being the best table has a the first time that fact, for when he is at the chess table he is in our own home instead of sense would go about it in the right was and in doing the best table.

Add so far is the moral part is concerned, I consider the game elevating and not demoralizing.

Absinthe, the green terror of France, and a botanist of the Agricultural Department. Tis now being produced in considerable quantities in this equatry and is being used to an alarming extent. In some continuous of Missionpin warm uses is being cultions of Missionpin warm uses is being cultions of Missionpin warm uses is being cultioned for making alminists. There are everall warm wood farms in that Mislo.

"The Wisconpin growers of warm wood and distillers of the oil at first shipped neally all their output to Farrace, but now they fast a good suprice for it in this country, and at all their output to Farrace, but now they fast a good suprice for it in this country, and at all their output to Farrace, but now they fast a good suprice for it in this country, and at all their output to Farrace, but now they fast a good suprice for it in this country, and at all their output to Farrace, but now they fast a good suprice for it in this country, and at all their output to Farrace, but now they fast a good suprice for it in the country, and at all their outputs are not the farrace of the country and at the country and at a good suprice for it in the country, and at all their outputs are not the farrace of the country and at the country

SUSPEND CIVIL SERVICE RULE To Give Brooklyn Men a Better Chance for Jobs in That Borough.

The Civil Service Commission, at the request of the authorities of the borough of Brooklyn, has suspended the rule which provides that persons who have failed in one examination may not take another inside of nine months. The enforcement of this rule has resulted in the employment of residents of other boroughs in the Department of Public Works and other bureaus, and the Brooklyn authorities are not altogether satisfied with their work. It generally happens that in examinations candidates from the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx outnumber those Manhattan and The Bronx outnumber those from Brooklyn more than two to one. The suspension of the nine months' rule is to give the Brooklyn men a better chance to get the jobs.

The borough officials contend that Brooklyn men who are familiar with the borough make more satisfactory employees than outsiders.

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To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Everett's proposed act "to exempt the real estate of religious corporations in the city of New York, as now constituted, from assessments for public improvements" may not assert any new principle, but is a sufficiently serious extension of sectarian privilege to merit attention. I do not say of taxpayers but of the students of political history. While the Church-and-State unions of Europe have long been marked by the steady decline of

the Church-and-State upions of Europe have long been marked by the steady decline of tagation for the support of religion, here the Sect-and-State union is growing and expanding in that direction.

Our secta, by sufficient union with the State to obtain all temporal advantages without payment, while sufficient union with the State to obtain all temporal advantages without payment, while sufficient union with the State to obtain all temporal advantages without payment, while sufficient union with the Each of the State to be irresponsible to it, have secured a composite establishment with detailed advantages distinctively American. The English Church is in this sense not "established at all. Its property does not belong to churchmen but to the whole nation—to Quakers, Jews, Catholics, infidels, nothingarians, &c., as much as to communicants of the National Church. Each particular English church is accountable to the public for every pound entrusted and expended. Its vestries are open to dissenters. The Church is in discipline and administration subject to the secular law courts. It is subject to Parliament which may control its ritual, change its creeds, secularize its endowments.

But in New York the whole body of churches have been established—and genuinely. For while their exemption from taxation adds to the burden of every taxpayer, thus virtually taxed to support those churches, he has no right to any vote or voice in determining the use to which his money shall be put. The community which has forced him to pay has no right to any vote or voice in determining the use to which his money shall be put. The community which has forced him to pay has no right in his behalf or in its ewn to enter into the plous conclave and influence or even know the disposal of funds thus raised.

This transfer of public money to private corporations from whose administration the public is excluded is a flarrant example of taxation without representation.

1.a Majorité te veut Yes, her Majesty the Majority, so wills it. It is one

Paralysis and Idlences

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The com-

munication respecting trade unionism in THE SUN of March 24 is a note of warning. but your corresponden, has not gone to the bottom of the subject. Not alone in this city, but in all the neighboring towns and cities

of New Jersey, building has practically NEW YORK, March 27. Worries of the National Guard. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the

investigation into the "scrap" in front of the Twend-third Regiment Armory is carried to other regiments in the borough of Brooklyn, the staff will not only be surprised, but will gash. In the Thirteenth a warrant officer has to be a veritable prizefighter in order to give a orinmand. The commissioned officers are too have posing to bother their heads. All militiation who have the interests of the National Guard at heart will watch this case, trusting to see the private get justice, as the altercation probably came about through the "non-com" trying to make the other behave as though he were a gentleman. A Non-Com.

He Weald Live His Life Over Again. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Indeed, I would live my life over if given the opportunity, and say please God and thank you, too. In your

them striking the keynote of human happiness; it is good enough to reprint many times:
"And I'd live mine over again, with my night-mare of childhood, for the placetre."

me amount to much." me amount to much."

I wager that the husband of this woman would live his life again, for I am confident a woman with such a mind has made her husband's home life beautiful, and our home life influences by far the major part of our mental attitude. We do not know what happiness is; that is one of the reasons we seek it far and wide when it is right at our own

our eyes.

Lillian Whiting's is the best definition of happiness I have seen: "Happiness is not a possession; it is a state of mind." We seek a material, tangible thing to possess, never learning that it is a quality of mind and heart and soul we must educate our nearest to. We are explicit; we place the highest selves to. We are egoists; we place the highest value upon our lives and look for the world to compensate us upon our own valuation, and with the failure of material achievement we become self-pitters—creatures for whom Carlyle had such sturdy

and to the peace, the hope, the dignity and the happiness of human life.

Who can read these words without deep emotion, now that the author of them has himself passed into that unseen world, the mysteries of which he tried, with great modesty and with profound learning, to explain to the human mind? Dr. Farrat's life was one of singular purity. His conceptions of truth were always clear and defined. He always taught from the very words of Holy Scripture, he felt very keenly the brand of heterodoxy which had been placed upon him by his brother clergy, and now he has passed into that world of charity where "we shall know even as we are known."

How little do many of us realize what a load has been lifted from our minds by such views as those which Dr. Farrar endeavored to propound.

How many Christian acule have clears.

The woman quoted above is happy because in acciving more than she expected; consequently life is very full to her, the world yielding its richest harvest; for her sewing is in harmony with nature; for her sewing is in harmony with nature; for her sewing the successful life is the most useful one, and the falture of material achievement we become self-puters—creatures for whom Cartyle had such success in secting development of character she is receiving more than she expected; consequently life is very full to her, the world yielding its richest harvest; for her sewing is in harmony with nature; for her sewing is in har

The greatest thing a man can give to his fellow men is himself; if he gives that, the world will give itself in return. What more can we ask? MOUNT VERNON, March 26. JOHN W. KEYES.

To Our First Holigions Martyr.

From the Kansas City World.

Last suvents. Kan., March 24.—The Quivira Mindeleal Society, which creeted a monument of Legan's Grove, near Junction City, some time ago, in commemoration of the discovery of Kansas by Coronado in 1641, and the rediscovery of Quivira by the Mas. J. V. Brower, the well-known archeologics, in 1887, is preparing to eract another monument.

The monument now proposed will commemorate that that Fritar Juan de Padillia, a member of the great Coronado expedition, was the first religious morier in the United States, and the first religious morier in the United States, and the first with man mediated by Ladices on Kansas and the first with man mediated by Ladices on Kansas and the first with man mediated by Ladices on Kansas and the first with the control of the control